



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Director of Budget



July 19, 1999

**SUMMARY: HOUSE FLOOR ACTION ON THE FY 2000 INTERIOR
AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL**

Note: This summary is based on House Floor action as summarized in the Congressional Record. Neither the detailed program estimates nor the text under "Funding Issues" section below for House action reflect the 0.48% across-the-board cut that was adopted on July 15. If enacted, this provision would reduce Interior Department programs by an additional \$34.2 million.

The 2000 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations bill was debated on the House Floor on Tuesday, July 13 and Wednesday, July 14. Senate Floor action is expected to occur the week of July 19.

The House mark provides \$7.118 billion in current budget authority for the Department of the Interior (this estimate includes the across-the-board cut of \$34.2 million). This level is \$29 million higher than the Senate mark of \$7.089 billion. It represents a net increase of \$108 million, or 1.5 percent above the 1999 enacted level. It is \$651 million, or 8.4 percent, below the President's request.

The House funded most pay and fixed costs, as did the Senate. One exception is the Office of the Solicitor, which is held at the enacted level in both the House and Senate marks.

Lands Legacy Initiative/LWCF. Like the Senate Committee, the House did not support funding for major portions of the Administration's Lands Legacy Initiative. The House provides only \$208 million compared to the \$579 million request level for this initiative. The Senate Committee provided \$187.7 million. Land acquisition accounts are cut in the House by \$106 million from the request. An add-on of \$30 million in traditional State grants in the Land Acquisition account of NPS is part of the 19 Congressional add-ons, totaling \$52 million (compared to 35 add-ons in the Senate, totaling \$57 million). The House and Senate agreed on seven of these add-ons, the largest being the Ice Age NST in Wisconsin (\$2.0 million). Neither the House nor the Senate Committee provided funding for LWCF Conservation or Planning Assistance State grants. The House includes \$15 million of the \$80 million requested for grants to states and local governments under the Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund, the Senate level is \$21.5 million. The

Urban Parks and Recreation Program is funded only in the House, at the President's request level of \$4 million.

Land Management Operations. The House provides slightly less than the request for land management operations, but increases funding above the Senate levels for two of the three land management agencies (FWS and NPS).

Construction. Construction is funded \$69 million below the request in the House. It was funded much closer to the request in the Senate (however the Senate included funding for 46 "add-on" projects for a total of \$85.1 million, with 35 being in the National Park Service). The House provides 27 "add-on" projects for a total of \$37.1 million. BIA education construction overall is reduced \$47.9 million, or 44.2 percent below the request in the House and was reduced \$26 million, or 24 percent below the request in the Senate. BIA school construction is discussed in detail below.

Bureau of Indian Affairs. House funding for the BIA is \$23.0 million lower than Senate Committee funding. Both the House and Senate provide fixed costs for the BIA. The House did not provide the \$20 million increase requested for the second year of the Presidential Initiative on Law Enforcement in Indian Country; the Senate provided \$10 million of the increase. The budget request included a \$22.7 million program increase for TPA programs such as contract support, new tribes, tribal courts, and small tribes. The House provides the requested \$5 million increase for the Indian Self-Determination Fund; the Senate did not provide any TPA funding increases. Neither the House nor the Senate fully funded the requested increase for school operations that would have ensured that schools maintain academic accreditation, provide safe transportation, and serve the anticipated 2.5 percent increase in student population. The House provides \$1 million of the \$7.1 million increase requested for Tribally Controlled Community Colleges; the Senate did not provide for any increase.

Office of Special Trustee. OST receives \$95 million in the House mark, only \$5 million below the request, which includes the full amount requested by the President for the Trust Management Improvement Project (\$65.3 million). The Senate Committee mark provided \$78.8 million, \$21.2 million (21 percent) below the amount requested in the President's Budget. Both the House and Senate provided \$5.0 million of the \$10.0 million requested for the Land Consolidation Pilot program.

Science Programs. With a few exceptions, most requested programmatic increases for USGS were disapproved by both the House and the Senate. They also rejected the proposed creation of an Integrated Science budget activity, although the House did support budget restructuring changes related to facilities and general administration.

Abandoned Mine Lands. The House provides \$11 million of the additional \$25 million requested for the AML Environmental Restoration activity, with \$1 million

directed to the Appalachian Clean Streams Initiative (\$3 million requested) and \$10 million directed to other AML State grants (\$22 million requested). The Senate Committee did not fund any of the \$25 million requested increase.

More details on funding levels and legislative riders included in the House and Senate bills follow.

FUNDING LEVELS

Lands Legacy

Federal Land Acquisition (Land and Water Conservation Fund)

\$000	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>					
	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>House</u>	<u>Senate</u>	<u>H.+/-99</u>	<u>H. +/-00</u>	<u>H. +/- S.</u>
BLM	14,600	48,900	15,000	17,400	+400	-33,900	-2,400
FWS	48,024	73,632	42,000	55,244	-6,024	-31,632	-13,244
NPS	<u>147,925</u>	<u>172,468</u>	<u>132,000</u>	<u>84,525</u>	<u>-15,925</u>	<u>-40,468</u>	<u>+47,475</u>
Total	210,549	295,000	189,000	157,169	-21,549	-106,000	+31,831
					-10.2%	-35.9%	+20.3%

The House provides \$189 million and the Senate Committee provides \$157.2 million of the \$295 million requested for land acquisition. For BLM, the House provides \$15.0 million and Senate provided \$17.4 million, compared to the Administration's request of \$48.9 million. Both the House and Senate fund only \$22 million of the \$61 million in FWS line item requests. The House provides only 52 percent of funds for requests for NPS line item land acquisition, adds \$30 million for traditional State grants, and \$7.7 million in other add-ons. Only 40 percent of the NPS funds requested are provided in the Senate.

The House does not fund 34 requested NPS projects and adds 13 unrequested projects for a total of \$20.0 million. The Senate did not fund 27 requested projects and added 25 projects for a total of \$28.6 million.

Notable for significant reductions in funding in both the House and Senate are the California Wilderness land acquisition and the Everglades grant to the State of Florida.

Of the five LWCF themes in the 2000 budget, the House provides only \$63.3 million of the \$163.7 million requested and the Senate funded only \$65.7 million:

- California Wilderness (Catellus) – House provides no funds (\$36 million requested); Senate provided \$15.1 million;
- Lewis and Clark Trail – House provides no funds (\$8.5 million requested); Senate provided \$2.5 million. The Senate also added \$1.0 million for competitive grants in NPS titled "Lewis and Clark Bicentennial";
- Civil War Battlefields – House provides \$11.4 million (\$22.0 million requested); Senate provided \$9.3 million;
- Everglades – House provides \$46.4 million (\$84.0 million requested), however, House bill language makes funding contingent on several

conditions (see Everglades crosscut below); Senate provided \$35.3 million; and

- Northern Forest -- House provides \$5.5 million (\$13.2 million requested); Senate provided \$3.5 million.

Report language directs FWS not to request funds for unauthorized refuges in the future.

Please see attached list, "DOI FY 2000 LWCF" for details.

Land Conservation Grants, Planning Grants & UPARR

\$000	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>					
	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>House</u>	<u>Senate</u>	<u>H.+/-99</u>	<u>H. +/-00</u>	<u>H. +/- S.</u>
Land Conserv.	---	150,000	---	---	---	-150,000	---
Planning	---	50,000	---	---	---	-50,000	---
UPARR	---	<u>4,000</u>	<u>4,000</u>	---	<u>+4,000</u>	---	<u>+4,000</u>
Total	---	204,000	4,000	---	+4,000	-200,000	---
						-98.0%	

Neither the House nor the Senate Committee marks include any funding for State Land Conservation grants and Planning grants, while traditional State grants are funded at \$30.0 million in the NPS Land Acquisition account. UPARR is funded at the President's request level of \$4.0 million in only the House; no funds are provided in the Senate.

The Senate report asserts that the Administration's budget used appropriations language to redefine "massively" the authorized uses of the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF).

Cooperative Endangered Species Fund

\$000	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>					
	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>House</u>	<u>Senate</u>	<u>H.+/-99</u>	<u>H. +/-00</u>	<u>H. +/- S.</u>
State Grants	7,520	50,520	7,520	10,000	---	-43,000	-2,480
HCP Land Acq.	6,000	26,000	7,000	10,000	+1,000	-19,000	-3,000
Admin/Planning	<u>480</u>	<u>3,480</u>	<u>480</u>	<u>1,480</u>	---	-3,000	-1,000
Total	14,000	80,000	15,000	21,480	+1,000	-65,000	-6,480
					+7.1%	-81.0%	-30.0%

The House mark reduces the request for the Cooperative Endangered Species Fund by \$65.0 million -- or 81 percent -- below the President's Budget. The Senate mark reduced the request for the Cooperative Endangered Species Fund by \$58.5 million -- or 73 percent -- below the President's Budget. This funding package was a cornerstone of the Administration's Lands Legacy Initiative.

The House reduces the State Grants component by \$43.0 million below the request while the Senate reduced this component \$40.3 million below the request. The House provides \$7.0 million for HCP land acquisition grants to states which is a \$19.0 million reduction from the request; the Senate provided \$10.0 million for these grants which is a \$16.0 million reduction below the request. The House did not provide any of the requested increases for administrative/planning assistance programs while the Senate provided a \$1.0 million increase for technical assistance. The Senate encouraged the FWS to consider carefully the efforts in Washington County, UT, for the protection of the desert tortoise; Travis County, TX, related to the Balcones Canyonlands Conservation Plan; and Pima County, AZ, for the Sonoran Desert Conservation Plan. The House did not include language on this issue. The House stated that it would not consider additional funding for this program or the LWCF program until after the completion of a GAO review of FWS acquisition management.

Livability Agenda-C/FIP

\$000	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>					
	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>House</u>	<u>Senate</u>	<u>H.+/-99</u>	<u>H. +/-00</u>	<u>H. +/- S.</u>
BLM	---	2,000	---	---	---	-2,000	---
USGS	<u>2,000</u>	<u>12,000</u>	<u>2,000</u>	<u>2,000</u>	---	<u>-10,000</u>	---
Total	2,000	14,000	2,000	2,000	---	-12,000	---
						-85.7%	---

Neither the House nor the Senate funded the USGS's requested increase of \$10 million or the BLM's requested increase of \$2 million for the Administration's Community/Federal Information Partnership.

Land Management Operations

National Park Service Operations

\$000	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>					
	<u>Enacted *</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>House</u>	<u>Senate</u>	<u>H.+/-99</u>	<u>H. +/-00</u>	<u>H. +/- S.</u>
NPS Operations	1,287,924	1,389,627	1,387,307	1,355,176	+99,383	-2,320	+32,131
					+7.7%	-0.2%	+2.4%

** Consistent with House estimates, 1999 Enacted includes \$2.320 million in supplemental funding provided for anti-terrorism.*

The House Committee funds Operations at \$1.39 billion, an increase of \$99.4 million above 1999, basically level with the President's request. The Senate Committee funded Operations at \$1.36 billion, an increase of \$67.3 million above the 1999 enacted level, \$34.5 million below the President's Budget.

Both the Senate and the House Committees fully fund the requested increase of \$29.7 million for uncontrollables and fixed costs. The House provides an increase of \$43.3 million for specific parks, \$18.3 million above the request. The Senate Committee provided an increase of \$27.0 million for specific parks, \$2.0 million greater than the request.

The House provides \$16.7 million of the \$19.8 million Natural Resources increase. The Senate provided an increase of \$6.0 million over the enacted level for the NPS Natural Resources initiative, \$13.8 million below the request.

The House provides \$3.0 million of the requested \$8.5 million Cultural Resources increase. The Senate provided a net increase of \$1.8 million for Cultural Resource programs. Within the increase for Cultural programs, the Senate included \$350,000 for a Civil War Soldiers and Sailors Partnership, not requested by NPS.

The President's Budget requested an increase of \$9.0 million for NPS Maintenance programs. The House funds all of the increase; the Senate provided an increase of \$3.5 million. The requested increase of \$1.0 million for improvements to the NPS maintenance management system (MMS) and the \$2.5 million increase for condition assessments are denied by both the House and the Senate. The House and the Senate provide most increases requested for administrative programs such as financial system integration and upgrades to budget formulation staff; however, the House provides only \$1.0 million and the Senate provided only \$1.5 million of the \$2.5 million increase for Recreation Fee Program management.

House report language strongly criticizes the NPS in several areas, including management and oversight of funding and programs; unifying parks toward Service-wide goals; credibility in backlog maintenance estimates; housing policies; and disparate treatment of female Park Police Officers.

Fish and Wildlife Service Operations

\$000	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>					
	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>House</u>	<u>Senate</u>	<u>H. +/-99</u>	<u>H. +/-00</u>	<u>H. +/- S.</u>
Resource Mgt.	661,136	724,000	710,700	683,519	+49,564 +7.5%	-13,300 -1.8%	+27,181 +4.0%

The House provides \$710.7 million for the FWS operating account, which is \$50.0 million or 7.5 percent above the 1999 enacted level but \$13.3 million or 1.8 percent below the request. The Senate funded the FWS operating account at \$683.5 million, which is \$22.4 million or 3.4 percent above the 1999 enacted level and \$40.5 million or 5.6 percent below the Administration's request. Both the House and Senate fully fund all requested "uncontrollable and related pay costs" increases.

The House funds the FWS endangered species program at \$104.9 million while the Senate funded the program at \$101.7 million (details follow in the next section).

The House provides the Administration's request of \$264.3 million for the 94 million acre National Wildlife Refuge system while the Senate funded the system at \$251.6 million, which is \$13.4 million above the enacted level but \$13.7 million below the request and House mark. The Senate only funded about half of the requested operational increases (\$8.9 million including pay costs out of a requested increase of \$18.1 million) and only half of the requested maintenance increases (\$4.5 million out of a requested increase of \$9.0 million).

The House mark funds the Administration's request of \$40.5 million for the 66 facilities in the National Fish Hatchery system. The House directed that \$500,000 is to be directed from FWS management to maintain operations at existing hatcheries. The Senate funded this program at \$44.3 million, which is \$4.8 million over the enacted level and \$3.8 million over the request and House mark. The bulk of this increased funding in the Senate, \$3.6 million, is earmarked for an unrequested Washington State Hatchery Improvement Project.

The House provides most of the requested additional funding for many of the Administration's other requested high priority programmatic increases for migratory bird management, habitat conservation (including some FERC relicensing), law enforcement operations, fish and wildlife management (including fish passage projects), and international affairs programs. The Senate did not fund these requested increases.

FWS Endangered Species Program

\$000	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>					
	<u>Enacted *</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>House</u>	<u>Senate</u>	<u>H.+/-99</u>	<u>H. +/-00</u>	<u>H. +/- S.</u>
Operations	110,817	114,938	104,938	101,728	-5,879	-10,000	+3,210
					-5.3%	-8.7%	+3.1%

NOTE: Estimates exclude Section 6 funding shown under Lands Legacy.

** 1999 Enacted includes \$20 million pass-through funding to State of Washington.*

The House funds FWS endangered species operations at \$104.9 million or \$10.0 million below the request. The Senate funded endangered species operations at \$101.7 million, which is \$13.2 million below the request and \$3.2 million below the House.

The House funds the candidate conservation program at \$7.3 million while the Senate provided \$7.5 million. The Administration had requested \$8.3 million. Within these funding levels, both the House and Senate included \$400,000 for ongoing efforts to keep the Alabama sturgeon from being listed under the ESA.

The listing program is funded at \$6.5 million by the House and \$5.9 million by the Senate. The Administration had requested \$7.5 million. Neither the House nor the Senate accepted the Administration's request for bill language that would have "capped" funding for critical habitat designations at \$1.0 million.

The House provides \$32.4 million for consultations (an increase of \$5 million over the enacted level including a \$1.0 million earmark for the Sonoran Desert Conservation Plan) while the Senate provided \$30.9 million (a \$2.7 million increase over the enacted level). The Administration had requested \$37.4 million to support the burgeoning demand for section 7 and HCP consultations nationwide.

The Administration requested \$56.7 million for the recovery program: the House provides \$52.2 million while the Senate provided \$52.4 million. Both the House and the Senate accepted the Administration's proposal for a decrease in the recovery line item for last year's pass through \$20.0 million salmon grant to the State of Washington. However, the Senate only decreased the grant by \$16.0 million and left \$4.0 million in place as an advance payment to a Congressionally mandated nonprofit organization with a "proven track record for on-the-ground salmon projects." Although not specified, it is assumed that this organization is the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF). The House transferred \$1.5 million to the Small Landowner Incentive program to consolidate private landowner partnership activities in that program.

Bureau of Land Management Operations

\$000	1999	2000	House	Senate	H.+/-99	H. +/-00	H. +/- S.
	Enacted *	Budget					
BLM Operations	716,348	742,750	730,293	733,296	+13,945 +1.02%	-12,457 -1.7%	-3,003 -0.4%

NOTE: "Operations" includes BLM's Management of Lands and Resources and Oregon and Ca. Grant Lands accounts.

* 1999 Enacted excludes a rescission of \$6.8 million that was included in the 1999 Emergency Supplemental Bill.

The President's budget request included \$742.8 million for operations on BLM lands, including the Forest Plan lands of western Oregon. The House mark provides \$730.3 million, and supports many of the requested program changes included in the request, among them \$600,000 for wild burro control in the California Desert and \$1.0 million for management requirements at the Headwaters Forest Preserve. Partial funding is provided for control of noxious weeds (\$2.0 million of the requested \$3.5 million), and for maintenance requirements identified in the Department's 5-Year plan for capital improvements (the entire \$3.5 million requested for deferred maintenance; none of the \$2.5 million requested for annual maintenance). The House also earmarks funding for several projects, among them \$1.0 million for a San Pedro partnership initiative in Cochise, AZ; \$1.0 million for the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation; and \$2.5 million for processing the backlog of coalbed methane permits.

The Senate Committee provided a total of \$733.3 million for BLM operations, including, as requested, an additional \$3.5 million for noxious weed management, and an additional \$2.5 million for review of grazing permits. A number of projects were earmarked for funding that were not requested in the budget, including \$750,000 as a pass-through to the Idaho State Dept. of Agriculture for coordination of a weed control project, and \$500,000 of the total provided for weed control as a pass-through to Montana State University for its weed research activities. Funding for activities at the cooperative ecosystem studies unit for the Colorado Plateau was earmarked at \$1.0 million, while \$500,000 was earmarked again this year for a grazing effects study being conducted by the Pacific Northwest National Laboratory. BLM funding for the National Conservation Training Center in West Virginia was earmarked at \$500,000, as was \$900,000 for salmon habitat restoration efforts in Yukon River tributaries that have been affected by historic mining activities. Other earmarked funds included \$400,000 for NPR-A leasing activities, and \$2.0 million to conduct an environmental review for the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System right-of-way renewal.

The Senate Committee added \$5.4 million above the request level for the Alaska conveyance program (as compared to the House's support for a requested \$1.6 million reduction). The Senate's large increase was partially offset by a disallowance of the request for C/FIP in the cadastral survey program. The Senate provided no additional funding for the BLM's deferred maintenance and capital improvements programs. BLM had requested an additional \$7.5 million in its operating accounts for the first year of the five-year capital improvements plan. The House and Senate both approved the Bureau's \$19.1 million request for Land and Resource Information Systems (LRIS), a reduction of \$15.6 million from the former ALMRS project.

The House and Senate both fund the Oregon and California Grant lands account at \$99.2 million, an amount that covers uncontrollable expenses, but none of the requested program changes for BLM's operations in western Oregon. Of particular note is the lack of funding in either mark for maintenance improvements associated with the Department's 5-Year plan for capital improvements. Base adjustments within amounts provided for Forest Plan implementation are evidently approved by both the House and Senate.

Wildland Fire Management

\$000	<u>1999</u> <u>Enacted</u>	<u>2000</u> <u>Budget</u>	<u>House</u>	<u>Senate</u>	<u>H.+/-99</u>	<u>H. +/-00</u>	<u>H. +/- S.</u>
Wildland Fire Mgmt	286,895	305,850	292,399	287,305	+5,504	-13,451 -4.4%	-5,094 +1.8%

The President's budget request included \$305.9 million for wildland fire preparedness and operations. The House mark provides \$5.5 million of the \$19.0 million increase requested for preparedness activities, or slightly less than anticipated fixed cost increases in this program. At \$162.4 million, the House mark funds preparedness at less than 80 percent of the most efficient level (MEL), as compared to the \$167.3 million provided by the Senate Committee - or 81 percent of MEL.

The House evidently disallowed the Department's request for an additional \$4.2 million for construction and rehabilitation of fire facilities, as did the Senate. In the case of the Senate, bill language limits renovation and construction to \$5.0 million, rather than the \$9.3 million requested as part of the Department's five-year deferred maintenance and capital improvement plan.

The House supports the Department's \$130.0 million request for funding in the Wildland Fire Operations budget activity, an amount level with the 1999 Enacted amount. The Senate funded its modest increase to the Preparedness budget activity by reducing Operations by \$10.0 million, to a total of \$120.0 million.

Native American Programs

Bureau of Indian Affairs

\$000	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>					
	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>House</u>	<u>Senate</u>	<u>H.+/-99</u>	<u>H.+/-00</u>	<u>H.+/-S.</u>
BIA	1,746,428	1,902,054	1,787,982	1,811,015	+41,554 +2.4%	-114,072 -6.0%	-23,033 -1.3%

The House mark funds BIA at \$1.79 billion, an increase of \$41.6 million above the enacted level, \$23.0 million less than the Senate mark, and \$114.1 million less than the President's request. The House and Senate marks provide full funding for fixed costs and approve all requested transfers.

Program increases totaling \$22.7 million were requested in Tribal Priority Allocations (TPA) in the 2000 Budget for critical programs such as contract support, new tribes, tribal courts, and small tribes. The House mark provides a \$5.0 million increase for the Indian Self-Determination Fund, but no other TPA program increases. The Senate mark did not provide an increase for programs in TPA and included bill language authorizing, but not requiring, the Secretary to redistribute up to 10 percent of tribes' TPA funds.

A program increase of \$19.8 million was requested for elementary and secondary school operations to maintain academic accreditation, provide safe transportation, and serve an anticipated 2.5 percent increase in the school population in School Year 2000-2001. In comparison, the House provides a \$5 million increase of only for ISEP, while the Senate provided an increase of \$7 million for ISEP, transportation,

and administrative cost grants. The Senate mark provided none of the \$7.1 million increase requested for Tribally Controlled Colleges, while the House grants the colleges a \$1 million increase.

The House mark provides no increase for the second year of the Presidential Initiative on Law Enforcement in Indian Country. The Senate mark, however, included \$10 million of the \$20 million increase requested for the Initiative.

The 2000 request included increases for trust responsibility activities such as water rights negotiations, endangered species, FERC relicensing, environmental clean up, and Hopi Partitioned Lands. While the House does not fund these requested increases, funding increases are provided for a Timber-Fish-Wildlife project in Washington State (\$3.1 million), the Gila River Farms project (\$592,000), and the Lake Roosevelt Council (\$100,000). The Senate mark provided funding for only one of the requested activities - the full \$3 million increase for environmental clean up programs.

The House mark increases the Construction Account by \$2.6 million over enacted, but is \$48.2 million (28 percent) less than the President's Budget. The House mark provides \$17.4 million to *initiate* construction of Seba Dalkai School in Arizona and Shiprock Alternative School in New Mexico. The Senate mark provided full funding for replacement of Seba Dalkai and partial funding for the replacement of Shiprock (\$11.8 million) and Fond Du Lac Ojibway School in Minnesota (\$6.4 million). Both the House and Senate provide \$40 million for Facilities Improvement and Repair, level with 1999 enacted.

Neither the House nor the Senate funds the \$30.0 million School Construction Bonding Initiative. While the House provides the full request, the Senate only provided half of the \$2.0 million increase requested for Safety of Dams.

The House and Senate marks reduce the Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements Appropriation by \$2.5 million and \$1.3 million, respectively, below the request. Both provide \$25.0 million for the Ute Indian Rights Settlement, \$2.5 million less than requested. The Senate mark added \$1.0 million for the Aleutian-Pribilof church restoration and \$230,000 for the Truckee-Carson-Pyramid Lake water settlement.

Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians

\$000	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>					
	<u>Enacted *</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>House</u>	<u>Senate</u>	<u>H.+/-99</u>	<u>H. +/-00</u>	<u>H. +/- S.</u>
OST	39,499	100,025	95,025	78,836	+55,526	-5,000	+16,189
					140.6%	-5.0%	+20.5%

* 1999 Enacted excludes 1999 supplemental of \$21.8 million for Cobell litigation and HLIP implementation.

The House mark provides \$95.0 million, which includes the full amount requested by the President for the Trust Management Improvement Project (\$65.3 million). The Senate mark provided \$78.8 million, \$21.2 million (21 percent) below the amount requested in the President's Budget, and \$39.3 million above the 1999 enacted level, excluding supplemental funding. At the Senate level, an estimated \$51.7 million would be available for implementation of the Trust Management Improvement Project.

Both the House and the Senate marks provide \$5 million for the Indian Land Consolidation Pilot; the President's Budget had provided \$10 million for the pilot.

Safe Visits: Maintenance and Construction

Maintenance

\$000	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>House</u>	<u>Senate</u>	<u>H.+/-99</u>	<u>H. +/-00</u>	<u>H. +/- S.</u>
	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Budget</u>					
BLM	51,712	60,542	56,490	53,042	+4,778	-4,052	+3,448
USGS	---	1,500	2,000	---	+2,000	+500	+2,000
FWS	43,689	52,689	52,689	48,189	+9,000	--	+4,500
NPS	<u>411,930</u>	<u>441,081</u>	<u>442,881</u>	<u>432,081</u>	<u>+30,951</u>	<u>+1,800</u>	<u>+10,800</u>
Total	507,331	555,812	554,060	533,312	+46,729	-1,752	+20,748
					+9.1%	-0.3%	+3.9

The House mark for maintenance at \$554.1 million is \$20.7 million higher than the Senate, but \$1.8 million less than the President's request of \$555.8 million. For most bureaus, both House and Senate report language acknowledge the seriousness of the unmet repair/rehabilitation needs.

The House does not provide funding for the BLM or NPS maintenance management systems (mms) or condition assessments needed for improving the quality of the data and the management of the total maintenance backlog data. Additionally, the House report contains language prohibiting the use of other funds for the NPS mms and condition assessments. The Senate provides no funds for maintenance management systems and condition assessments in any of the Bureaus. The USGS first-time request for maintenance funds is funded at \$2.0 million in the House (an increase of \$500,000 over the \$1.5 million request) and is unfunded in the Senate.

Construction

\$000	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>					
	<u>Enacted *</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>House</u>	<u>Senate</u>	<u>H. +/- -99</u>	<u>H. +/- -00</u>	<u>H. +/- S.</u>
BLM	10,997	8,350	11,100	12,418	+103	+2,750	-1,318
FWS	50,453	43,569	43,933	40,434	-6,520	+364	+3,499
NPS	239,738	194,000	169,856	221,093	-69,882	-24,144	-51,237
BIA (Education)	60,400	108,377	60,503	82,377	+103	-47,874	-21,874
BIA (Other)	<u>63,021</u>	<u>65,881</u>	<u>65,520</u>	<u>64,507</u>	<u>+2,499</u>	<u>-361</u>	<u>+1,013</u>
Total	424,609	420,177	350,912	420,829	-73,697	-69,265	-69,917
					-17.4%	-16.5%	-16.6%

* Consistent with House estimates, 1999 Enacted for NPS includes: \$3.68 million in supplemental funding provided for anti-terrorism and \$10 million in supplemental funding for storm damage.

Construction funding of \$350.9 million in the House is \$74 million less than 1999 enacted, \$69.3 million less than the request and \$69.9 million less than the Senate mark of \$420.8 million. The House includes funding for twenty-seven "add-on" projects for a total of \$37.1 million, and the Senate included funding for forty-six "add-on" projects for a total of \$105.6 million.

All BLM projects are funded by both the House and Senate. In FWS, all requests receive funds except for one request in the House and twelve requests in the Senate.

In NPS, most Administration requests are funded by both the House and the Senate but projects with no funding from either are: FDR Memorial expansion, Cape Cod NS, Maggie Walker NHS, and San Francisco Maritime NHP.

The House mark increases BIA's Construction Account by \$2.6 million over enacted, but is \$48.2 million (28 percent) less than the President's Budget. The House mark provides \$17.4 million to *initiate* construction of Seba Dalkai School in Arizona and Shiprock Alternative School in New Mexico. Conversely, the Senate mark provided full funding for replacement of Seba Dalkai and partial funding for the replacement of Shiprock (\$11.8 million) and Fond Du Lac Ojibway School in Minnesota (\$6.4 million).

Please see attached list, "FY 2000 Construction," for details.

Science Programs

U.S. Geological Survey

\$000	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>					
	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>House</u>	<u>Senate</u>	<u>H. +/- -99</u>	<u>H. +/- -00</u>	<u>H. +/- S.</u>
USGS	797,896	838,485	820,444	813,243	+22,548	-18,041	+7,201
					+2.8%	-2.2%	+0.9%

Both the House and Senate marks fully fund USGS uncontrollable cost increases. Neither the House nor the Senate approved USGS's proposed budget restructuring for Integrated Science, however, the House does support the general administration and facilities aspects of the proposed restructuring.

The House mark denies funding for key Administration priorities, including the Community/Federal Information Partnership and the Disaster Information Network, but is more generous than the Senate in funding other Secretarial and bureau priorities. The mark provides \$3.0 million of the \$5.6 million increase requested for amphibian research and monitoring, provides \$5.35 million of the \$5.45 million requested for Real Time Hazards Warnings. The House did not fund the \$1.0 million increase requested for coral reef monitoring and research activities in support of the Executive Order.

The House adds landslides (+\$400,000) to the proposed allocation of Real Time Hazards Warnings funding, and funds the streamgaging component at \$500,000 less than the requested level. The mark, however, does not fund the \$15 million increase requested for USGS to fund the highest priority science needs of the land management bureaus ("DOI Science Priorities") or the increases sought for place-based science. The House Committee restores funding for several proposed reductions and adds or earmarks funding for several new interests. This includes restoring Clean Water and Species and Habitat Protection funding in BRD and adding \$1.0 million to fill vacancies at Cooperative Research Units. The House mark supports the requested increase of \$2.5 million to expand satellite data archive capability at the EROS Data Center.

The Senate Committee mark denied funding for several key Administration and Secretarial priorities, including DOI Science Priorities, Community/Federal Information Partnership, Disaster Information Network, and the increases proposed for amphibian research and monitoring and coral reefs. The mark provided \$1.2 million of the \$5.5 million requested for the Real Time Hazards Warning, with that going to the earthquake program, and also supported the requested increase of \$2.5 million to expand satellite data archive capability at the EROS Data Center. The Senate rejected many of the decreases that were proposed as offsets to fund many of these priorities. This included restoring proposed reductions to Clean Water and Watershed Restoration Initiative programs and Habitat and Species Protection, as well as restoring proposed decreases to a number of Senate add-ons from FY 1999. The one notable exception was the Subcommittee's acceptance of the proposed decrease of \$5.6 million in grant funding to the University of Alaska for marine research in the Bering Sea and north Pacific.

Crosscutting and Regional Initiatives

Everglades Watershed Restoration

\$000	1999	2000
-------	------	------

	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>House</u>	<u>Senate</u>	<u>H.+/-99</u>	<u>H. +/-00</u>	<u>H. +/- S.</u>
Everglades	144,095	151,501	114,701	90,302	-29,394 -20.4%	-36,800 -24.3%	+24,399 +27.0%

The House reduces the Everglades Restoration Initiative by \$29.4 million below 1999 and \$36.8 million below the request. The Senate Committee reduced the Initiative by \$53.8 million below 1999 and by \$61.2 million below the request.

The President's Budget requested \$45.6 million for a grant to the State of Florida. The House provides \$10 million and the Senate denied the request. However, House bill language makes Federal and State land acquisition contingent upon: 1) an agreement between principle partners which provides specifics to achieve guaranteed water supply to the Everglades and other related lands; 2) submission of legislation to achieve these goals; and, 3) submission of a complete prioritized non-Federal land acquisition project list.

The House funds the modified water delivery project at the requested level of \$20 million. The Senate funded the modified water delivery at \$8.0 million.

Neither the House or the Senate fund the increase requested for the Task Force.

Forest Plan for the Pacific Northwest

\$000	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>					
	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>House</u>	<u>Senate</u>	<u>H.+/-99</u>	<u>H. +/-00</u>	<u>H. +/- S.</u>
Forest Plan	67,706	68,107	67,706	67,706	---	-401 -.01%	---

The House and Senate funded the Forest Plan at the 1999 enacted level of \$67.7 million. Neither the House nor Senate funded the Administration's requested increase of \$400,000 for FWS section 7 consultations with the BLM and Forest Service and for HCP development and monitoring with State and local governments and the private sector.

Amphibian Monitoring and Research

\$000	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>					
	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>House</u>	<u>Senate</u>	<u>H.+/-99</u>	<u>H. +/-00</u>	<u>H. +/- S.</u>
USGS	1,000	6,600	4,000	1,000	+3,000	-2,600	-3,000
FWS	---	500	450	---	+450	-50	+450
NPS	---	1,000	1,000	---	+1,000	---	+1,000
BLM	---	<u>1,000</u>	<u>550</u>	---	<u>+550</u>	<u>-450</u>	<u>+550</u>
Total	1,000	9,100	6,000	1,000	+5,000	-3,100	-1,000

N/A = Information not yet available.

The House provides \$3.0 million of the \$5.6 million increase USGS requested for amphibian monitoring and research activities, provides the full \$1.0 million requested by NPS, an estimated \$450,000 of the \$500,000 requested by FWS and an estimated \$550,000 of the \$1 million requested by BLM. By contrast, the Senate Committee mark denied all funding increases requested by USGS and the land management bureaus.

Invasive Species

\$000	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>					
	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>House</u>	<u>Senate</u>	<u>H.+/-99</u>	<u>H. +/-00</u>	<u>H. +/- S.</u>
BLM	3,700	7,200	5,700	7,200	+2,000	-1,500	-1,500
USGS	5,000	6,700	5,000	5,000	---	-1,700	---
FWS	14,500	19,700	17,800	17,700	+2,300	-1,900	+100
NPS	1,300	5,300	5,300	2,300	+4,000	---	+3,000
BIA	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900	---	---	---
OIA	<u>2,100</u>	<u>2,600</u>	<u>2,100</u>	<u>2,350</u>	---	<u>-500</u>	-250
Total	28,500	43,400	37,800	36,450	8,300	-5,600	1,350

N/A = Information not yet available.

The House fully funds the NPS and BIA requests for invasives control and eradication activities, partially funds the BLM and FWS requests, but denies the increases requested for USGS and OIA.

The Senate did not include the requested increase for USGS invasive species activities. The mark did fund \$3.2 million of the \$5.2 million increase requested by FWS. This includes \$2.2 million of the \$2.5 million requested in the refuge program and \$1.0 million of the \$2.5 million requested in the fisheries program. The Committee did not support the \$200 thousand requested in the FWS International Affairs program. The mark funds one-half (\$250,000) of the requested increase for OIA's Brown Tree Snake Control program. The mark provides only \$1.0 million of the \$4.0 million increase requested by the NPS to combat invasive species in national parks.

Coral Reefs

\$000	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>					
	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>House</u>	<u>Senate</u>	<u>H.+/-99</u>	<u>H. +/-00</u>	<u>H. +/- S.</u>
OIA	200	1,000	200	700	---	-800	-500
USGS	1,260	2,260	1,260	1,260	---	-1,000	---
FWS	N/A	1,800	1,800	1,000	N/A	---	+800
NPS	<u>N/A</u>	<u>1,600</u>	<u>1,600</u>	<u>1,600</u>	N/A	---	--
Total	N/A	6,660	+4,860	4,560	N/A	-1,800	+300

N/A = Base funding would be extremely difficult to estimate.

The House fully funds the NPS and the FWS requests for coral reef management and protection activities. The House did not fund the USGS requested increase for expanded mapping and research work, nor did it fund any of the OIA request to help insular areas implement coral reef plans.

The Senate Committee mark fully funds the NPS coral reef request. It provided half of the requested \$1.0 million in OIA for assistance to the territories to implement their own coral reef protection and restoration plans. The mark partially funded the FWS request, providing \$1.0 million of the \$1.5 million requested increase in the

refuge program for coral reef management activities. FWS did not get the \$0.3 million requested to open a coastal office in Hawaii. The mark does not fund the proposed increase in USGS coral reef mapping, monitoring and research activities.

Tundra to Tropics

\$000	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>					
	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>House</u>	<u>Senate</u>	<u>H.+/-99</u>	<u>H. +/ -00</u>	<u>H. +/ - S.</u>
BLM	---	1,000	---	---	---	-1,000	---
USGS	---	700	---	---	---	-700	---
FWS	---	1,500	1,400	1,100	+1,400	-100	+300
NPS	---	<u>1,200</u>	<u>1,200</u>	<u>900</u>	<u>+1,200</u>	---	<u>+300</u>
Total	---	4,400	2,600	2,000	+2,600	-1,800	+600

The House mark funds all of the \$1.2 million NPS request; the Senate funded \$900,000 of the request. The House funds \$1.4 million of the \$1.5 million FWS request; the Senate only funds \$1.1 million. Neither the House nor the Senate funds BLM or USGS.

Other Bureaus, Offices, and Programs

Office of Surface Mining

\$000	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>					
	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>House</u>	<u>Senate</u>	<u>H.+/-99</u>	<u>H. +/ -00</u>	<u>H. +/ - S.</u>
OSM	278,769	305,824	292,496	281,824	13,657	-13,398	+10,672
					+4.9%	-4.4%	+3.8%

The House provides \$1.1 million of the \$1.3 million in fixed cost increases requested for Regulation and Technology. The Senate mark covered all fixed cost increases requested. Both the House and Senate provide a \$1.5 million increase above the request for state regulatory program grants. Both marks partially offset this increase by a \$500,000 decrease to the request for AML financial management activity; the House further offsets this increase by a \$1 million decrease to the request for the AML clean streams cooperative agreement.

The House provides \$11 million of the additional \$25 million requested for the AML Environmental Restoration activity, with \$1 million directed to the Appalachian Clean Streams Initiative (\$3 million requested) and \$10 million directed to other AML State grants (\$22 million requested). The Senate did not provide the additional \$25 million requested for the AML Environmental Restoration activity. The House also instructs that \$300,000 be provided to Pennsylvania for a program to improve acid mine water quality.

Minerals Management Service

\$000	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>					
	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>House</u>	<u>Senate</u>	<u>H.+/-99</u>	<u>H. +/-00</u>	<u>H. +/- S.</u>
Direct Approps	124,020	116,200	116,200	116,800	-7,820	---	-600
Offset Collect.	<u>100,000</u>	<u>124,000</u>	<u>124,000</u>	<u>124,000</u>	<u>+24,000</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>
Total	224,020	240,200	240,200	240,800	+16,180	---	-600
					+7.2%	---	-0.2%

The House and Senate marks fund the \$5.4 million requested for fixed costs. Both endorse the requested elevation of the cap on offsetting receipts and support the royalty reengineering project.

The Senate directed that the Mississippi Marine Mineral Resource Center be funded at \$0.6 million, no funds were requested for the Center. Additional Senate language directed \$1.4 million be used to support the Offshore Technology Research Center, \$500,000 above the President's proposal.

NPS National Recreation and Preservation

\$000	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>					
	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>House</u>	<u>Senate</u>	<u>H.+/-99</u>	<u>H. +/-00</u>	<u>H. +/- S.</u>
Natl Rec. and Preservation	46,225	48,336	45,449	49,951	-776	-2,887	-4,502
					-1.7%	-6.0%	-9.0%

The House zeroed out, but the Senate Committee provided \$750,000 toward, the \$1.25 million increase requested for Chesapeake Bay Gateway grants.

The House provides \$500,000 of the \$2 million increase for Rivers and Trails Conservation Assistance (RTCA); the Senate denied the increase requested for RTCA and directed the NPS to continue the Lake Champlain Program and support to the Vermont/New Hampshire Joint River Commission within available funds.

The Senate provided increases for two initiatives not requested by NPS: an increase of \$300,000 for development of an interpretive trail at Mount Independence National Historic Park and an increase of \$200,000 for a Back-to-the-River Initiative.

The House provides a net \$63,000 above the request for Statutory Aid, reducing funds requested for Martin Luther Jr. Center and Native Hawaiian Culture and Arts Program and adding funds for Automobile Heritage Area, Blackstone River Corridor, Delaware and Lehigh Navigation Canal, Lackawanna Heritage, National First Ladies Library, and the Quinebaug-Shetucket National Heritage Commission. The Senate increased Statutory aid overall by \$4.6 million, providing additional funds for: Alaska Native Cultural Center; Aleutian WWII Area; Mandan on a Slant

Village; Sewell Belmont House; Vancouver National Historic Reserve, and Wheeling National Heritage Area.

NPS Historic Preservation Fund

\$000	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>					
	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>House</u>	<u>Senate</u>	<u>H.+/-99</u>	<u>H. +/-00</u>	<u>H. +/- S.</u>
Historic Pres	42,412	50,512	46,712	42,412	+4,300	-3,800	+4,300
Save America's Treasures	30,000	30,000	---	---	-30,000	-30,000	---
Total	72,412	80,512	46,712	42,412	-25,700	-33,800	+4,300
					-35.5%	-41.9%	+10.1%

The House provides \$46.7 million for the Historic Preservation Program. The Senate Committee funded Historic Preservation at \$42.4 million.

Both the House and Senate zero out the Save America's Treasures program. (The 2000 request continued the 1999 enacted level of \$30.0 million for Save America's Treasures.) House report language states the Committee will keep the merits of the program in mind as the bill progresses.

The House provides half, \$3.3 million, of the \$6.6 million increase requested for grants to Historically Black Colleges and Universities. The Senate denied the increase requested for grants to Historically Black Colleges and Universities.

The House and Senate denied the request for a \$1.5 million matching national historic landmark grant for restoration of Dolly Madison's rooms in Montpelier, however the Senate funds Montpelier at \$1.0 million in the Construction account.

The House provides \$1.0 million above the request for State Historic Preservation Offices.

Payments in Lieu of Taxes

\$000	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>					
	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>House</u>	<u>Senate</u>	<u>H.+/-99</u>	<u>H. +/-00</u>	<u>H. +/- S.</u>
PILT	125,000	125,000	145,000	130,000	+20,000	+20,000	+15,000
					+16.0%	+16.0%	+11.5%

The President's budget request included \$125.0 million for Payments in Lieu of Taxes, an amount equal to the 1999 Enacted level. The House adds \$20.0 million to the request level for a total of \$145.0 million. The Senate provided an increase of \$5.0 million above the request, for a total of \$130.0 million.

Office of Insular Affairs

\$000	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>					
	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>House</u>	<u>Senate</u>	<u>H.+/-99</u>	<u>H. +/-00</u>	<u>H. +/- S.</u>
OIA	87,105	88,620	82,865	87,870	-4,240 -4.9%	-5,755 -6.5%	-5,005 -5.7%

NOTE: Estimates include mandatory appropriations.

The House mark covers OIA uncontrollable cost increases, but denies all program increases, including those requested for the Brown Tree Snake Control program and the coral reef initiative. A point of order was sustained on the House floor against the transfer of CNMI funding to Guam that had been proposed in the President's budget. The \$4.0 million added on the House floor for UPARR funding was offset with a \$4 million reduction to the Assistance to Territories account. This reduction could have a serious effect on insular areas that rely on OIA assistance. A Faleomavaega amendment was adopted by voice vote on the House floor that authorizes \$18.6 million loan to American Samoa, to be repaid by American Samoa's share of the national tobacco settlement. (These funds are not reflected above). Use of funds would be subject to approval of a plan by the Secretary of the Interior.

The Senate Committee mark partially funded two of the Department's highest priorities, recommending increases of \$500,000 for the coral reef initiative and \$250,000 for the Brown Tree Snake Control program. The President's Budget requested increases of \$1.0 million and \$500,000, respectively. The mark also fully funds OIA's fixed cost increases and a modest programmatic increase related to Compact of Free Association renegotiations. The Senate Committee rejected the Administration's proposed redirection of \$5.4 million in mandatory CIP grants from the CNMI to Guam and instead redirected the \$5.4 million, on a one-time basis to the U.S. Virgin Islands for federally-mandated infrastructure improvements. The Senate also placed conditions on the Virgin Islands ability to obligate these construction funds and would keep the CNMI "whole" by extending the terms of the Covenant Agreement as it pertains to the CNMI an additional year so that the \$5.4 million would be provided to them in FY 2003.

Departmental Offices

\$000	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>					
	<u>Enacted *</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>House</u>	<u>Senate</u>	<u>H.+/-99</u>	<u>H. +/-00</u>	<u>H. +/- S.</u>
Dept Mgt.	59,686	63,064	62,864	62,203	3,178	-200	661
SOL	36,784	41,500	36,784	36,784	---	-4,716	---
IG	25,486	27,614	26,086	26,614	600	-1,528	-528
NRDA	<u>4,492</u>	<u>7,900</u>	<u>5,400</u>	<u>4,621</u>	<u>908</u>	<u>-2,500</u>	<u>779</u>
Total	126,448	140,078	131,134	130,222	4,686 3.7%	-8,944 -6.4%	912 0.7%

** FY 1999 Enacted for Departmental Management excludes \$5 million appropriated for compensating Glacier Bay fishermen and a supplemental of \$26 million that was included in the 1999 Emergency Supplemental Bill for the same purpose.*

Both the House and the Senate provide the increase requested to offset uncontrollable costs for Departmental Management and the Natural Resources Damage Assessment and Restoration program. The House provides about half of the funds requested to offset uncontrollable costs for the IG; the Senate provided the full \$1.1 million requested increase.

Neither the House nor the Senate provide the increase requested to offset uncontrollable costs for the Solicitor (effectively a \$1.9 million reduction in the program). The House and Senate deny \$2.8 million in requested increases that were needed to catch up funding in nearly every area of that Office's operations. The Solicitor's Office will be unable to maintain its current level of service to the Department at this funding level.

The House supports proposed Departmental Management (DM) efforts to facilitate the transition in the Office of the Secretary as its aging management cadre retires (\$400,000) and to build up the capacity in the Office of Hearings and Appeals to use alternative dispute resolution (\$500,000). These increases were not funded by the Senate. The House reduces Departmental Direction activity within DM by \$200,000, reflecting its direction to eliminate "unnecessary administrative practices".

Neither the House nor the Senate supported the IG's request (\$1.0 million) for funds to support increasing investigation and audit activity and to meet new legislative requirements.

The House provides \$779,000 for the damage assessment projects of the Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration Program, \$2.2 million lower than requested, and did not provide the requested \$325,000 increase for Restoration management enhancements. The Senate only provided funds for uncontrollable costs.

MAJOR LEGISLATIVE LANGUAGE ITEMS

Legislative Riders Included in the HOUSE Version of the Bill:

FWS/Leg Hold Traps. A Farr amendment was adopted on the House floor, 166 to 159, that would prohibit steel jawed leg hold traps for commercial and recreational purposes in the 94 million acre National Wildlife Refuge System.

Prohibition on Relocation of Gettysburg Visitors Center. A Klink amendment was adopted on the House floor, 220 to 206, that would prohibit the use of funds by the National Park Service to implement Alternatives B, C, or D, identified in the Final Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statements, effectively prohibiting the relocation of the Gettysburg Visitors Center.

National Center for Preservation Technology and Training. The House added a provision that amends the National Historic Preservation Act. The provision deletes the Act's requirement that the National Center for Preservation Technology and Training be located at the Northwestern State University in Natchitoches, Louisiana

Everglades. House bill language makes the Federal and state land acquisition for South Florida contingent upon an agreed upon, guaranteed water supply to the Everglades; submission of a legislative package to achieve that goal; and, submission of a complete prioritized non-Federal land acquisition project list.

Mother and Child Amendment. A Roybal-Allard amendment was adopted by voice vote in committee that requires the National Park Service, the Smithsonian Institution, the JFK Center, the Holocaust Memorial, and the National Gallery of Art to allow a woman to breastfeed her child at any location in a building or property where she and the child are otherwise permitted to be present. (House §330)

Prohibition on Use of Answering Machines. The bill prohibits the use of answering machines by all agencies funded by the bill during core business hours except in emergency situations. (House §327)

Administrative Law Judges/Indian Probate. The House allows special authority for the hiring of ALJs to address the Indian probate backlog. (House §120)

Inter-Agency Assessments. The House includes language that prohibits the use of funds to support government-wide administrative functions unless justified by the Department and approved by the appropriators. Language specifically prohibits the use of funds for the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (for assignment of radio spectrum frequencies), GSA

Telecommuting Centers, or the President's Council on Sustainable Development. (House §§321, 322)

American Heritage Rivers. The House includes language that prevents any funds available to the agencies and offices funded in this bill from being used to support the American Heritage Rivers program administered through the Executive Office of the President and the Council on Environmental Quality. (House §326)

Legislative Riders Included in Both the HOUSE and SENATE Versions of the Bill:

Mill Sites. The House adopted the Rahall amendment, 273 to 151, that requires the Department to apply the Federal Mining Law's provisions limiting mill sites when reviewing mining plans of Operations and patent applications. The Senate prohibits the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture from applying the mill site limit mandated by the General Mining Law of 1872 and described in the November 1997 Solicitor's opinion. In substance the amendment provides that the number or acreage of mill sites shall not be limited by the number or acreage of associated lode or placer claims. This change would be permanent law. (House §332, Senate §336)

BLM Grazing Permit Renewals. The House provides for automatic renewal of expiring grazing permits pending BLM's completion of processing of permit renewal applications. The Senate provides for automatic renewal as well, however, the Senate extends all terms and conditions of expiring permits and leases, including their duration (generally, ten years). This provision could have the effect of indefinitely extending leases without sufficient environmental review, since it is permanent. The House provision would be in effect only in 2000; the Senate provision would be permanent. (House §119, Senate §117)

Moratorium on Patenting Mining Claims. As proposed by the President, both the House and the Senate continue the moratorium on accepting and processing patent applications originally adopted in the 1995 Interior and Related Agencies Act and continued in 1996, 1997, 1998 and 1999. The continued moratorium "grandfathers" patent applications that were grandfathered under the earlier moratoria. (House §311, Senate §312).

Lake Roosevelt NRA Grazing. The House language directs NPS to renew indefinitely current grazing permits at Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area. The Senate bill directs NPS to renew grazing permits in effect at Lake Roosevelt as of March 31, 1997. Renewals are to extend for the lifetime of the permit holders or 20 years, whichever is less. (House §118, Senate §124)

OCS Moratoria. The House accepts the President's proposal to continue the moratoria on Outer Continental Shelf leasing that has appeared in the Interior and Related Agencies Act for a number of years, including the reference proposed in the

budget to the President's moratorium statement of June 12, 1998. The Senate language does not reference the June 12 statement. (House §107, Senate §§107-110)

Interior Columbia River Basin. Both the House and the Senate require the Departments of Interior and Agriculture to complete and make available for public comment a report on the social and economic impacts of the Interior Columbia River Basin Management Project. This report is to be prepared before the publication of the final EIS. This report was first called for in the 1998 Interior bill. (House §329, Senate §330)

Leasing Authority. Both the House and the Senate make permanent the Secretary's authority to lease facilities in the main Interior Department complex and deposit receipts in the Department's working capital fund. (House §112, Senate §117)

Chief Leschi School. The House and Senate bills include a provision that authorizes the use of collections from an anticipated settlement between the United States and the Puyallup Tribe, concerning Chief Leschi School, for BIA school construction in FY 2000 and thereafter. (BIA/Construction Account)

Legislative Riders Included in the SENATE Version of the Bill:

Continuation of Oil Valuation Rule Moratorium. The Senate extends the moratorium on the royalty valuation rule until June 30, 2001, or until there is a negotiated agreement on the rule. CBO scored this provision at \$11 million. (Senate §342)

Elwha Dams. The Senate prohibits expenditures for pre-design, design or engineering for the removal of the Elwha and Glines Canyon Dams until after both dams have been purchased by the Federal government. (Senate §122)

Grizzly Bear Reintroduction. The Senate continues and expands a 1998 and 1999 prohibition on reintroduction of the grizzly bear in Idaho and Montana. The earlier provisions had allowed continued NEPA compliance and applied only to reintroduction in the Selway-Bitterroot Ecosystem in central Idaho and western Montana. The new provision prohibits reintroduction in either State without the consent of the governors of both states. (Senate §328).

Wildlife Surveys/"Survey and Manage". The Senate includes a provision that requires the BLM and the Forest Service to apply the ESA (4)(b) standard regarding the best available "scientific and commercial data" in conducting the "survey and manage" requirements of the President's Forest Plan. This provision is apparently intended to clarify the land managers' duties regarding non-vertebrate, non-vascular species (e.g., lichens, slugs, moss and some salamanders) in the face of lawsuits alleging non-compliance with the Forest Plan Record of Decision. (Senate §329)

ESA Tribal Treaty Rights. The Senate prohibits expenditures to implement Secretarial Order No. 3206, which establishes the Department's policy on the Endangered Species Act in the context of tribal treaty rights. (Senate §127)

Tribal Contracting and Compacting Moratorium. The Senate includes language continuing the 1999 moratorium on tribes assuming additional duties through new or expanded 638 contracts, grants and self-governance compacts. The continued moratorium applies only to contracting and compacting by BIA and IHS. (Senate §324)

TPA Redistribution. The Senate authorizes, but does not require, the Secretary to redistribute TPA base funding among tribes "to alleviate tribal funding inequities." No tribe's base funding may be reduced more than 10 percent. (Senate §125)

Shoalwater Trust Acquisition. The Senate prohibits transfer of land into trust status for the Shoalwater Bay Indian Tribe in Clark County, Washington, unless and until the tribe and the county reach a legally enforceable agreement addressing the financial impact of new development on the county and other local government entities and the impact on zoning and development. (Senate §126)

Battle of Midway. The Senate authorizes a study of designating Midway Atoll as a Battle of Midway National Memorial. The study is to include management options and is to address the relationship of the proposed Memorial to the current Midway National Wildlife Refuge. (Senate §123)

Man and the Biosphere. The Senate continues a 1998 provision that prohibits expenditure of funds to submit nominations for designation of Biosphere Reserves pursuant to the Man and the Biosphere program unless legislation specifically authorizing U.S. participation in the program is enacted. (Senate §316).

Moratorium on Hardrock Mining/Prohibition on Withdrawal of Lands in Mark Twain (MT) National Forest. The Senate prohibits issuing hardrock mining exploration permits in MT National Forest before June 1, 2001, prohibits segregation or withdrawal of lands in MT National Forest before June 1, 2001, directs two studies, one by the Comptroller General to conduct a economic impact study on the cessation of lead mining in the Forest and one by the Department and the Forest Service on exploratory drilling operations on MT National Forest land. (Senate §340)

Huron Cemetery. The Senate bill includes a provision that continues a provision making the Secretary of the Interior responsible for ensuring that the Huron Cemetery in Kansas City, Kansas, is used only for religious and cultural uses that are compatible with the use of the land as a cemetery and burial ground. (Senate §116)

Use of School Operations Funds for School Construction. The Senate bill includes a provision that authorizes Tate Topa, Black Mesa, Alamo Navajo and other BIA-funded schools, subject to the Secretary's approval, to use prior year school operations funds for school construction. (Senate BIA/Administrative Provisions)

Weber Dam. The Senate bill includes a provision requiring BIA to redirect funding from the \$2 million appropriated in 1999 for construction of Weber Dam to preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement and to analyze the feasibility of establishing a fish hatchery. (Senate §129)

Technical Notes

All amounts are current dollars.

All years referred to are fiscal years unless otherwise noted.

Legislative History

House Action – H.R. 2466 (Hse. Rpt. 106-222):

- Reported by the House Subcommittee on June 29, 1999.
- Reported by the full Committee on July 1, 1999 .
- The House Rules Committee reported an open rule for the bill on July 13, 1999.
- Debated on the House Floor on July 13 and July 14; passed on July 14 by a vote of 377 to 47.

Senate Action - S. 1292 (Sen. Rpt. 106-99):

- Reported by the Senate Subcommittee on June 22, 1999.
- Reported by the full Committee on June 24, 1999